REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,255—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	As.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.	As.
Per Annum	48		Per Annum	60	
Half-yearly	25		Half-yearly	31	
Quarterly	13		Quarterly	16	
Monthly	5		Monthly	6	

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	Rs.	As.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.	As.
Per Annum	52		Per Annum	65	
Half-yearly	29		Half-yearly	36	
Quarterly	16		Quarterly	20	
Monthly	6		Monthly	7	

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sirgen Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	As.
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above, on THURSDAY, the 25th July 1878.

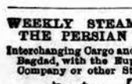
The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 20th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or passag apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ARABIA, 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, on SATURDAY, the 6th July 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocoanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where indpement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnaghery, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and Chinaan be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line, and cargo for transhipment at Galle to the steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. MAHAN, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July 1878, at 4 p. m., to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Ishesh, and occasionally at Bahrein and Mahomerah.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch the following steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

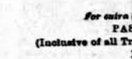
The S. S. AKOLA, 478 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on SATURDAY, the 6th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUTTIALA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July 1878, at 4 p..

N. B.—No shipping ders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For entire names see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Trait Fees through the Sues Canal.)

	1 Class, Including Wines	2nd Class, Including Wines	3rd Class, Without food.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years free of charge; Children not above 9 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; id always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

L. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HAL LINE.

BOMBAY TO SINGAORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Fine New Steamer SEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons register, 4 H. P. nominal, will sail positively on the 20th instant.

For freight or Passage apply to

W. &.. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

THE TREATY O SAN STEFANO.

On sale, at the *Bobay Gazette* Office,

COPIES of coloured maps showing the exact territorial changeeffected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europand Asia. These Maps, which are *fac-similes* of ose presented to Par, liament along with the Taty, are very carefully and clearly executed, and will be found very useful for reference at th present time. Price 8 As. each Map.

For Sale at this Office,

MAPS OF THE SAT OF WAR.

No.

COLOURED MAP

OF

TURKEY IN EUROPE

WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13inch.

Price—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6; WITH ROLLER Rs 1-8.

No. II.

URKE IN ASIA.

by 16inch.

this ournal...Rs. 0 4
..... 1 0
..... 8 As extra.
rs.10 „

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	B.P.	Captains.	1878.
(*s*) PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	12th July.
KRIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	19th do.
(*s*) CATHAY	2965	450	R. T. Dundas,	26th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*s*) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Sues, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Sues to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott ..8th July.
RASHGAR	2631	450	E. J. Baker....22nd do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SIAM	3025	500	G. W. Hector....19th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

	Price per lb.	Rs.	As.
ORANGE PEKOE		1	4
PEKOE, EXTRA FINE		1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have JUST RECEIVED by the Steamer Sumatra GENUINE BAVARIAN BEER of be Löwenbräu, Munich.

M. NEUBURGER & Co.,
33, Meadow Street.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.

	Rs.	per doz.	Qts.
St. Estéphe	11	per doz.	Qts.
Do.	„ 6	do.	Pts.
Margaux	„ 15	do.	Qts.
Médoc Pauillac	„ 22	do.	
Chateau Le Roc	„ 24½	do.	
Cantemerle	„ 31	do.	

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Graves	Rs. 15	per doz.	Qts.
Do. No. 1	„ 19	do.	do.
Do. Superior	„ 21½	do.	do.

HOCKS.

Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz.	Qts.
Geisenheim	„ 19	do.	
Scharlachberg	„ 28	do.	
Liebfraumilch	„ 32	do.	

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz.	Qts.
Do. Vieux	„ 33	do.	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	„ 38½	do.	do.

VERMOUTH.

Premiere qualité	Rs. 14½	per doz.	Qts.
Do. do.	„ 8	do.	Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

H. Piper & Co	Rs. 45	per doz.	Qts.
Do.	„ 25	do.	Pts.
LeFoyrestier	„ 41½	do.	Qts.

Special terms for quantity. Mofussil Orders to be accompanied by a remittance or reference.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—From H. and C. Balarresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 12	per doz.	Qts.
Les Canons	„ 16		„
Chateau Leoville	„ 32		„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 36		„

HOCKS:—From G. M. Parsmann Sohn, Maynzer.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 17-8	per doz.	Qts.
Geisenheimer	„ 20		„
Liebfraumilch	„ 24		„
Steinwein	„ 24		„
Hochheimer	„ 26		„
Rudesheimer	„ 28		„
Markobrunner	„ 33		„

BEER:—

Ind. Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs.	5	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.			„ Pts.
Norwegian Beer			„ Qts.
Krenzmacher Export Beer		5-8	„ Qts.

LIQUEUR:—

Maraschino di Zara	„	36	do. large bot
Do. do.	„	38	per 2 doz pints

CHAMPAGNE:—

Bouzy, superior quality, from the So-ciété Orientale, d'Epernay	Rs.	30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„	32	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Auber Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	„	35	„
Roal Eugène Cliequot	„	20	per doz. Pts
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs.	50	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	Rs.	54	per case of 2 doz. Pts

BRANDY:—

P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	Rs.	20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ** Stars	„	23	„
Do. do. *** Stars	„	27	„
Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs.	20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„	23	p. case 2 doz. flasks
Do. do. * Star Cognac	„	22	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„	24	p. case 2 doz. flasks
Muller Frère's Cognac	„	20	per doz. Qts.
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars	„	30	„

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 25th June 1878.

NOTICES.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! AND BULBS!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as, Mango Grafts, Pomeloes, &c.

Price lists can be had Post Free on application.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, of any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Maslid.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY.
ESTABLISHED 1867.
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
and
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.
(WITH AGENTS IN LIVERPOOL, SOUTHAMPTON, AND PORTSMOUTH.)

PARCELS and CASES of any size or shape sent to England or elsewhere.

PARCELS taken by weight as under to London,

Not exceeding 3 lbs. at 7 as. per lb.			
Over 3 lbs. and	„ 6	„	„
„ 6	„ 12	„	„
„ 12	„ 24	„	„

To any other part of England, so as to deliver free at address—a small additional charge will be made.

CASES taken by measurement (irrespective of weight) to port of landing in England at Rs. 1-8 per cubic foot, all shipping charges included.

Shipments of 1 ton and upwards at cargo rates. Minimum charge on cases is Rs. 5. Prepayment of charges is optional, but when recovered at destination, one-fourth is added.

INSURANCE effected at moderate rates.

PASSAGES secured (free of charge) and Baggage shipped or landed.

Our London Office conducts their business on similarly moderate terms.

Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, with immediate possession, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in the Fort at a moderate rent. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Rs. 1-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES

By

JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE,

AND

JOHN JONES, OF 338, STRAND, LONDON.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 .. Rs.	2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50...	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24..	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ACCUMULATED Net Capital on 1st July 1878, (not including interest for 15 months, about Rs. 10,000, and payments into Mofussil Treasuries not yet accounted for), held by Government at 3½ per cent. per annum interest, Rs. 8,81,054.

MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Monthly Subscriptions received	Rs.	7,427	5
Monthly Pensions paid	Rs. 6,935	0	
Working Expenses monthly	407	5	
	1,342	5	
Loss interest received monthly from Government on Rs. 3,75,500 at 3½ per cent	1,190	0	152 5
Monthly Savings			7,325 0

It will be seen from the above that the monthly subscriptions are put away nearly untouched, the monthly interest received from Government paying the whole of the Pensions and a large portion of the working expenses.

DIRECTORS.

Rev. A. Williams, Chairman.
R. A. Williamson, Esq., Dy. Chairman.
E. Reilly, Esq. | W. H. Kraal, Esq.
Capt. J. G. Bryning. | P. Scutter, Esq.
H. H. Remfry, Esq.

This Fund is based on the same principles and tables as the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and admits Military Lives. It admits of provision being made for Widows and Children, including Natural, Adopted and Step Children, and for near relatives under certain restrictions. It is under the management of a Board of Honorary Directors, elected by the Subscribers from among themselves.

The whole of the Funds, as above, are deposited with Government, under an arrangement similar to that of the U. S. F. P. Fund. All Mofussil Treasuries will receive money on account of this Fund.

Rules, Forms of Application, &c. can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta. Secretaries.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,

WITH THE

SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,

Issued on the 1st November 1877.

In pamphlet form, price 8 as.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large collection of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

At 1 P.M.

One English-built buggy, by Kesterton.
One Mail Phaeton with horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable gold, diamond, ruby and other precious stone rings.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Moheedeen Mahomeddeen, by order of the Mortgagee Hoolianee Visondass Shamdass,

185 assorted rings set with brilliant, rubies, pearls, and other stones.

The property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account and at the risk of Sha Heerjee Scaipall, and by order of Hajee Cassum Hajee Noormahomed:—

About 1000 tons Burrut coals.

Out of the above, about 30 tons are lying at Carnac Bunder and about 70 tons near the Fleming Spinning Company, Chinchpoogly.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down, and the balance to be paid and coals removed away within 3 days.

AUCTION SALE of Baling Presses, Copper Heating Apparatus, Pumps, Scrap Iron, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Metal Mart, Byculla.

A number of screw presses, suitable for baling purposes.
Copper heating apparatus.
Two large copper vats.
4 inch centrifugal pumps.
Large double barrelled pump.
Quantity of scrap iron, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB.—TO-DAY'S MATCH POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 8th, Mondays and Saturdays to be play-days during the season.

E. McGARRY, Honorary Secretary.

LOST, BLACK TERRIER DOG, short tail, cropped ears, named TOBY. A REWARD will be paid by Mr. KERIGAN, Adjutant General's Office, Town Hall.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the 1st Grenadiers N. I. Apply, stating terms and forwarding certificates, to BAND PRESIDENT, Camp, Ahmedabad.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

BOARD AND LODGING required by a EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN with a FAMILY residing in the Fort. "W.," *Bombay Gazette*.

LOUIS FRANK, LANDSCAPE PAINTER, care of Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, SIMLA.

WATERPROOF SUITS WHITE, or WATERPROOF COATS only. Prices moderate for Cash. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

FOR SALE, A FULL-GROWN PANTHER, 2 years old, with large Cage. Price 100 Rupees. Apply A. B. C., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, Blundell Spence's Fresh Boiled LINSEED OIL at Rs. 10-6-0 per Drum. Apply to RUSTOMJEE MUNCHERJEE BANAJEE, 6, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE, nearly new, 14 HORSE POWER TANGYE'S HORIZONTAL ENGINE. Apply to W. NICOL & Co., Metal Mart, Byculla.

FOR SALE, a Pair of fine and showy PONIES, also set of DOUBLE HARNESS, nearly new. Apply to T. BEAUMONT, 1, Rampart Row.

JUST PUBLISHED, SOLAR HEAT—a substitute for Fuel, for Heating Steam Boilers, and other purposes, by Wm. ADAMS. Bombay Education Society's Press, and Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay. Rs. 4.

WE have JUST RECEIVED a FRESH SUPPLY of our GOLDEN LEAF and other RICHLY FLAVOURED TEAS, Season 1878. Out-station orders promptly executed. C. De VITRE & Co., No. 20, Kalbadevie Road.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE in cut, 12 As. per lb. Gruyere do 14 As. FRESH GROUND COFFEE 14 As. per lb. FRASSE, Apollo Street.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1878.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BEG to announce that they have just opened out their

ANNUAL SHIPMENT OF

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING

OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE,

Specially made for the Indian Market, and of the same superior quality that has characterised their previous importations.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS,
Light, Durable and Reversible.

Length	44	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees	11-0	11-8	12-0	12-8	13-8	14-8 each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.

Length	44	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees	17-0	18-0	19-0	20-0	21-0	22-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match the above per pair..Rs. 4-8.
CAPS with fall down curtains ditto each.... „ 4-0.

FINE DRAB TWILL CAMBRIC COATS,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees	25-0	26-0	27-0	28-0 each.

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length	46	48	50	52	54 inches.
Rupees	31-0	32-8	34-0	36-0	38-0 each.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, fitted with brass eyelets.

Size 6 feet long by 3 feet broad each Rs. 9-0
„ 7 „ „ 4½ „ „ „ 14-0

Subject to 10 per cent discount for Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S

ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE

HAS COMMENCED.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfacton have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiorit of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have h therto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANDE MAISON DE NOUVEANTES.

EAST STREET, POONA.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Poona Branch OPEN for the SEASON, where all their SELECT STOCK is to be seen.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

INVITE the attention of connoiseurs to the Pure High Class Wines they supply. The satisfaction expressed by so many of their Constituents both as to price and quality is most gratifying. All Wines being imported direct from the Growers, the same quality can always be relied on. Sample cases containing 1 dozen quart bottles of different Wines or Spirits as may be wished will be sent. Price Lists free on application.

GRANT ROAD HOTEL,
OPPOSITE THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD,
UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF MRS. CHRYSTALL.
FIRST CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.
BOARD AND LODGING Rs. 65 PER MONTH; OR Rs. 2-8 PER DAY.
OUR LIQUORS ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp Price—Four Annas.

CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS REMEDY is PANCREATIC EMULSION, The Original and Genuine prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London. Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

ELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR-CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS.
THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters, and Wholesale only of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S
(BREAKFAST)
COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*The Civil Service Gazette.*

Sold only in Packets labelled

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to especially caution them against this compound, and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne:—

1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.
3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.
4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case, without which none can possibly be genuine—

English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasee, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL
FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the aristocracy and the *elite*, extensively used in the army and navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

N.B.—Ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE and do not be persuaded to take any useless and possibly dangerous substitute.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 5TH JULY 1878.

The political telegrams received to-day are of a decidedly pacific character. The commercial telegrams do not report any very material change with the exception of a further fall in the price of Bar Silver and an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount. Incessant rains have again greatly interfered with business here during the day.

According to Reuter the London Produce Markets yesterday were generally quiet but steady. The price for Wheat was unchanged, but in the quotations for Seeds we observe an advance of 9d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed to arrive and 1s. per quarter on the spot, the rates now being 52s. 9d. and 53s. respectively. Calcutta Linseed is quoted at 49s. 6d., which is 3s. per quarter lower. The quotations for Bombay Seed are unchanged. The markets for Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are quite unchanged. At the Skin sales there was a fair demand for all kinds but no change in rates. Consols are unchanged at 95⅞, but French Rentes have advanced to 114f.

The market for Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday was quiet, and the Liverpool Cotton Market opened steady but closed rather quieter, the sales, however, amounted to 12,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. Quotations on the spot are unchanged. To arrive Good Fair Dholleral with a Fully Fair Clause, June shipment via Canal, is quoted at 5 7-16d. per lb.

In New York the markets are reported as closed for holidays. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Six days' Receipts..... ..	5,000	5,700	7,200
Total since 1st Sept	4,197,000	3,919,300	4,069,100

The Bank of England return for the week has not yet come to hand, but the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities, according to Reuter, is 30 15-16 per cent. against 36 per cent. last week, and the Directors have, as was expected, raised the rate of discount to 3 per cent., and a further advance next week is considered very probable. The market rate of discount for 6 months' sight Bills is 3½ per cent.

A further decline has taken place in the price of Bar Silver which is now quoted at 52½ to ⅝ per oz. No further shipments of the Metal are advised.

STERLING EXCHANGE, owing to the drop in Silver, opened this morning very weak at fully 1-16 per Rupee below yesterday's closing quotations. There have been very few bills offering during the day, and with continued weak advices from Calcutta, our market closes dull at the annexed quotations, viz :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Francs 3 ,,	2-13	,,

On Calcutta demand bills are still quoted at ½ per cent. premium.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been rather easier for Fives-and-a-half, which are now quoted at Rs. 104½, but the rates for Four-and-Fours-and-a-half are still quoted at Rs. 94½ and Rs. 95 respectively. The new Four-and-a-half per cent. loan is firm at Rs. 101½.

THE SHARE MARKET has been quiet but steady. Few transactions of any importance have taken place. The rates for Spinning and Weaving shares are well maintained, and are in some instances slightly dearer.

COTTON is very quiet, and we have not heard of a single transaction during the day, owing to the state of the weather which completely puts a stop to shipping operations. Prices are not quotably altered.

SEEDS.—Some sales have been reported in Linseed at Rs. 6-9 per cwt. Rapeseed continues quiet at Rs. 7-12 per cwt. for Guzerat.

WHEAT.—Prices remain far too high to allow of purchases being made for export owing to the continued local demand for food grains. Supplies continue very scanty.

FREIGHTS.—The only transaction reported is the fixture of the s. s. Bellona for Liverpool for a portion of her cargo—Seeds and Rice—at 10s. to 11s. 3d. per ton, and Cotton at 12s. 6d. per ton. Even at these very tempting rates for shippers there is very little cargo offering, and we fully expect to see still lower rates before the end of the month. The quotation for Rangoon ports is nominally unchanged, viz.—12s. 6d. per ton for Wood and 17s. 6d. per ton for Iron. Some improvement is reported in the demand for ships for the voyage between Calcutta and the Mauritius, but the supply of tonnage in Calcutta is ample to meet this demand for the present.

PRICE GOODS keep quiet but steady ; but as in every other branch of trade, business has been stopped by incessant rains.

In COALS nothing has been done.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the 6 days' ending 30th June 1878.

Open 1,268½ miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	94,641 7 6
Marchandize	2,50,840 12 0
Telegraph	634 10 0
Total Rs.....	3,46,116 13 6

Corresponding 6 days' last year, open 1,268¾miles ..... Total Rs..... 8,33,605 15 11

Decrease..... 4,87,489 2 5

CASH BALANCES.

MONEY in the Public Treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of the month of May 1878, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1877 and 1876 :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India.....	3,39,05,608	2,03,24,495	2,51,14,528
Bengal	1,61,53,367	1,22,55,211	1,51,28,402
Assam	26,44,510	20,63,194	27,36,960
British Burmah.....	23,13,300	24,96,784	24,96,784
N.-W. P. & Oudh ..	2,69,99,295	2,57,50,853	2,32,60,294
Punjab	1,07,32,056	1,00,60,528	1,04,19,178
Bombay	3,75,35,966	2,49,93,560	2,48,39,241
Central Provinces..	50,80,822	58,35,464	47,71,106
Madras	2,86,84,317	2,11,33,659	2 33,66,506
Total.....	16,63,66,093	12,54,51,584	13,11,82,931

BILLS DRAWN UPON INDIA BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE, 1878-79.

	Amount.		Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the Rs.
	£	Rs.	s. d.	Rs.
Estimated for the whole year.....	17,000,000	20,00,00,000	1 8·4	3,00,00,000
In the month of June 1878	1,331,494	1,57,20,000	1 8·32	24,07,660
To the end of the month of June1878	4,926,051	5,77,20,000	1 8·48	84,59,400
Remains to make estimate good	12,073,949	14,22,80,000	1 8·36	2,15,40,510

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £4,926,051 @ 1s. 8·4d. Rs. 86,93,031

Actual expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £4,926,051 @ 1s. 8·48d. ,, 84,59,490

Expenditure less than estimate Rs. 2,33,541

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

	In the month of May.	First five months.
	Rs.	Rs.
GOLD—		
Imports.....	30,42,450	88,08,863
Exports.....	6,850	2,79,550
Net Imports	30,35,600	85,38,313
SILVER—		
Imports.....	12,06,474	3,48,38,301
Exports.....	14,75,066	44,13,948
Net Imports.....	2,68,592	3,04,24,353
Total Imports	42,43,924	4,36,47,164
,, Exports.....	14,81,916	46,84,598
,, Net Imports.....	27,67,008	3,89,62,566

SILVER RECEIVED AND COINED IN THE MINTS.

	COINS AND BULLIONS RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE.)	COINED AND EXAMINED.
	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of May.		
Calcutta	31,50,809	2,28,44,922
Bombay	86,99,524	4,10,66,196
Total.....	1,18,50,333	6,39,11,118
First five months.		
Calcutta	28,58,101	2,31,02,413
Bombay	58,98,439	3,93,59,925
Total.....	87,56,540	6,24,92,338

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP RHODA, 1,121 tons, Captain R. Legg, will sail to-day for Callao, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. SOCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Captain W. Starratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and thirty-three deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Socotra (s).....	Starratt.....	Bussorah, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
5	Sumatra (s).....	Anderson	Aden and Suez.

The ship Rhoda, Legg, to Callao, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—Steamer Guy Mannering, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Galatea, to Narrakel, via Coast and Calcutta.
Barque Robert Morris, to Mauritius, via Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
1 Madras(s).....James .....Kyouk Phyoo, June 27.
Arratoon Apcar(s)..Mackenlish .....Hong-Kong, June 15.
Botanist .....Edgar.....Liverpool, Mar 9.
Dunfillan .....Ritchie .....Glasgow, Mar 19.
Knight Commander Smith.....Liverpool, Mar 21.
Dunloe .....Ure .....Bombay, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

July 1.—Steamers Meinam, Duke of Sutherland, and Himalaya. Barque Georges. A ship (name undistinguishable).

PASSENGERS.

Per Madras—Mrs and Miss Haws, Mr Paxwell, Mr W Warden and 3 children.
Per Arratoon Apcar—Mr R Anderson, Mr G Stanton, Rev Father Stockman.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.

3 Copenhagen..... ..... Negapatam.
Meinam (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

July. DEPARTURES.

3 Mecca (s)..... ..... Negapatam.
Australia(s)..... ..... Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per P and O S Australia—From Madras to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs W T Woods, Dr and Mrs Palmer, Mr Ziffo, Mr Lambrinudi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European s—3 casks carbolic acid, Rogers and Co.
Trentham Hall s—2 casks glassware, Soomar Bhima.
Bydall Hall s—2 casks hardware, Jewanjee Noorbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Bernina s—40 cases champagne, Volkart Brothers ; 2 cases toys, J M Moola.

FROM GENOA.

Amiria s—100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

Olympia s—4 packages chemicals, Rogers and Co ; 4 casks blacking, Fraser and Miller.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indiana s—100 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co ; 132½ cwts myrabollams, Mooljee Gangjee ; 150 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.
Bernina s—50 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur ; 70 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum ; 42 bales wool, Curimbhoy Nanjee.
Trentham Hall s—6 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 71 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 681 cwts coir yarn, Treegundass Lowjee ; 70 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum.
Bellona s—8,001 cwts linseed, Remington and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra s—4 boxes gold coins and bars [Rs. 3,50,000], Cursetjee Sorabjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Guy Mannering s—19,999½ cwts rapeseed and 9,999 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott & Co ; 540 cwts buffals horns, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—20 cwts sandalwood, and 21 cwts almond, Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy ; 29 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 16 bales twist, Ellias Ally ; 50 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee ; 21 bales twist, Hormusjee Maneckjee Pashaw ; 25 bales twist, S N Tullatee ; 244 bales twist and 26 bales grey piece goods, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 104 bales cotton, F and G S N Co ; 1,800 baskets onions, Hussen Khojeibhoy ; 174 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 73 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim ; 18 cases fishmaws, Ebrahimbhoy Mahamed ; 16 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 12 chests opium, S N Tulatee.
Speke Hall s—385 bags coplate, Amoolnck Khoobchund.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—39 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co ; 37 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 122½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 5 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaron.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—58 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

BOMBAY, 4th July 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·576
Temperature of the Air	77·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	·976
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	80·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	76·0
General Direction of Wind..WSW, W, WNW, W, WNW, WSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	343
Fall of Rain	3·52
Total fall during the month	13·24
,, ,, year	33·81
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th July....	2·85

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1142 Travancore (s), Harrison—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.

LONDON VIA CAPE.

1468 Reaper, Poole—Farnham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1160 Bernina (s), Allen—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.
1286 Bellona (s), Breen—Lyon & Co.
1359 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co,

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1487 Indiana, Drummond—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1499 Stockbridge, Laing—Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1206 Khiva (s), Lee—Mails, 16th July.
1406 Sumatra (s), Anderson—Mails, 6th July.

FOR DUNKIRK.

2221 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1048 Francois I. (s), Lecacheur—G. Lockhart & Co.

FOR NARRAKEL.

1296 Galatea (s), Pearson.

FOR KURRACHEE.

315 Akola (s), Hay—B. I. S. N. Co.
494 Puttiala (s), Macaulay—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1318 Africa (s), Patterson—B. I. S. N. Co.
919 Himalaya (s), Lontil—B. I. S. N. Co.
605 Mahratta (s), Britton—B. I. S. N. Co.
685 Marquis of Londonderry, Lucas.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1284 Jeanie Douglas, Janson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1047 Beau Monde, Hawkins.

FOR COLOMBO AND MAURITIUS.

553 Robert Morrison, Davies.

FOR BLACK SEA.

1131 Telford (s), Wilson—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.

FOR BUSSORAH.

400 Calder (s), Crowder—The Persian Co.
529 Henry Bolckow (s), Winter—The Persian & Co.
929 Scio (s), Seaborne—The Persian Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

1641 County of Kinross, Cummin—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1498 Eildenhope, Fitt—Finlay, Muir & Co.
2448 Simla, Macintyre—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR JAVA.

1197 Lorenzo, Rautch—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

923 Staffa, Rennie.
1236 Annie Frost, Welburn.
2377 Morning Light, Chaston—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1372 Prince Rudolph, Brass.
1121 Rhoda, Legg.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

2099 Pekin (s), Woolcott—Mails, 8th July.
1735 Speke Hall (s), Brand—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

1168 Howdon, Nicholson.

FOR PORTLAND.

1354 Oimara, Simpson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

UNFIXED.

IRON.

2058 Bates Family, Dougall—E. Bates & Co.
1359 Battle Abbey, Banks—Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
1150 Bolton Abbey, Glover—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1359 Beann Uamha, Thompson—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1497 Culzean, Pernic.
1047 Dinapore, Hansen—W. Nicol & Co.
1146 Europa, Thesen.
1514 Jason, Richardson.
1469 Knight Companion, Yeo—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1591 Mysore, Dickie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1175 Ravenstondale, Adamson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1520 Sandhurst, Pearse—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1757 Shakespeare, Ramsdale.
1398 Scottish Chieftain, Hamilton—Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
1501 Scottish Minstrel, Metcalfe
870 Sydney Eggers, Davison—E. Bates & Co.
1696 Trafalgar, Johnson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1271 Varuna, Rowe—W. Nicol & Co.

WOOD.

990 City Camp, Clerk.
684 Coldstream, Walker—Sir C. Forbes Co.
1117 Duke of Edinburgh, Mitchell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1440 Inspector, Erskine.
1250 P. F. Webster, Cutting.
698 Shah Jehan, Harwood.

FOREIGN.

1526 Fanny Tucker, Roberts.
963 Timour, Robbins.

STEAMERS.

1668 Calla (s), Holmes—Benn, Ashley & Co.
1037 China (s), Alderton—P. & O. Co.
1104 Conseti (s), Clarke—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1483 Castello (s), Hore—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1774 European (s), Sibthorpe—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1253 Golconda (s)—P. & O. Co.
1241 Humbert (s), Arnott.
706 Koina (s), Morrison—Esaa Bin Califa.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Esaa bin Califa.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
417 Manora (s), Cope.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
308 May Frere, Guthrie.
1269 Spartan (s), 12, Tracy.
644 Teazer (s), 4, Wodehouse.
1700 Tennasserim (s), Street.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1346 Prince Charles, Irvine—Liverpool, Feb. 18.
1299 Lady Dufferin, McFee—London, March 22.
1736 St. Enoch—Dundee, March 26.
1262 William Douglas, Douglas—Liverpool, April 3.
1490 Stornoway, Storm—Liverpool, April 3.
741 Modern, Stewart—Aberdeen, April 6.
1607 Blythswood, Thomson—Dundee, April 6.
1317 Berengaria, Littlejohn—Clyde, April 9.
1384 Goshawk, Aberdeen—Newcastle, April 11.
3100 Red Cloud—Boston, April 13.
965 Contest, James—Liverpool, April 14.
1311 Yarkand, Callander—London, April 16.
1213 Princeport, Brown—Liverpool, April 17.
1376 Becherdass Ambaidass, Williams—Liverpool, April 17.
1329 Charlotte Gladstone, McLaren—Liverpool, April 21.
1190 British India, Thomson—Shields, April 20.
403 Hermione, Milner—Liverpool, April 25.
1250 Cartsburn, Hunter—Liverpool, April 29.
1277 Jane Cowan, Campbell—Sunderland, April 29.
858 Ardvar, Duncan—Dundee, May 1.
899 Semantha, Morrisey—Liverpool, May 3.
1410 W. H. Cornar, Cushing—Liverpool, May 3.
1400 King Cenric, Buos—Newport, May 6.
1672 Natant, Walker—Liverpool, May 16.
1400 Rockmarsh, Gilmyre—Cardiff, May 16.
1135 Cambridge, Hill—Cardiff, May 18.
1369 Stowell Brown, Wadman—Liverpool, May 20.
1518 Austenwood, Gillison—Cardiff, May 24.
1690 Sam Skolfield, Skolfield—Liverpool, May 27.
1132 George H. Dalton, Hamilton—Cardiff, May 29.
1238 Indian Chief, Fraser—Liverpool, May 29.
1206 Lady Lisgar, Jones—Liverpool, May 29.
1572 Meirion, Williams—Tyne, June 2.
1278 Clan Grant, Grant—Liverpool, June 3.
805 Alta, Hansen—Tyne, June 4.
1430 Sierra Madrona, —Tyne, June 4.
1400 Desdemona, Towill—Cardiff, June 5.
984 Snow Queen, Graham—Liverpool, June 5.
1136 Romania, Jack—Cardiff, June 8.
902 Buccaneer, Eagle—Hartlepool, June 6.
745 Wanlock, Telley—London, June 7.
1460 Willshire, Cotesworth—Liverpool, June 7.
799 Emma Marr, Shields—Liverpool, June 7.
1533 Esther Roy, Roy—Liverpool, June 13.
1794 British Ambassador—Shields, June 14.
1540 Prince Lucien, Cochran—Liverpool, June 17.
696 Dragon, McClennew—London, loading.
994 Fleur de Lis, Ross—Liverpool, loading.
1392 Fearnought, Graham—Liverpool, loading.
864 Bessie H., McManus—London, loading.
1479 Normandy, Sukey—Liverpool, loading.
1069 Lalla, Vance—Cardiff, loading.
1307 Prince Leopold, Chrishan—Cardiff, loading.
1330 Prince Eugene, Smith—Cardiff, loading.
1230 Ben Nevis, Cameron—Newcastle, loading.
1246 Grasmere, Windermere—Penarth, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

1118 St. James—Calcutta, April 14.
1084 Webfoot, Owens—Moulmein, May 18.
875 Hougomont, Scotland—Moulmein, May 29.
967 Lady Melville, Hawson—Moulmein, June 4.
714 Landore—Moulmein, June 14.
889 Carswelch, Langley—Moulmein, June 15.
1410 Falstaff, Greig—Rangoon, loading.
943 Nesutan—Moulmein, loading.
1698 Glenlyon, ——Rangoon, loading.
1614 County of Peebles, Wallace—Newcastle N. S. W., loading.
1245 Cashmere, Lyon—Newcastle N. S. W., loading.

STEAMERS

SHORTLY DUE.

1444 India, Reid—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal June 24.
2103 Peshawur, White—Galle—Left Suez Canal July 3—Takes English Mails 12th July.
1515 Kashgar, Baker—Aden—Left Suez Canal July 3.

EXPECTED.

1884 Cathay, Dundas—Southampton, June 20—Takes English Mails 26th July.
874 Arabia—Genoa, June 26.
1116 Lord Ralincourt, Blair—Tyne, July 3.
174 Hindostan, Haselwood—Southampton, July 5.
1440 Pimour, Brown—Milford.
1528 Hutton, Hodges—Moulmein.
1417 Columbian, Baldwin—Calcutta.
1542 Brunkorne Hall—Liverpool.
1139 Geelong, Fraser—Venice.

HIGH COURT—JULY 6.

[Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

407-77—Khunderao M—Kesserbai vs Marcambai, &c—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

212-76—Pestonjee K—Thacker Mathooradas T vs Madhowjee Visram and others—Jeffersonland P and Mr. Bicknell.

577-77—J C Cawas—Aruchshaw, &c, vs Sorabjee Muncherjee G—Muljee and B.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

137-78—In person (a pauper)—Muljee Dadoo, &c, vs Shaik Boodan Dadoo &c—Pestonjee K.

Act 34 58—Nanu and H—In the matter of Ramchunder Gopinath Tilmukji Chimnaji—Petitioner.

603-77—Fletcher and S—Ruttonjee Dossabhoy B vs Dadabhoy Dossabhoy—Jefferson and P.

771-77—Remington, H and C—Y B Dewaker vs Bynabai and another—Crawford and B. and Tyabjee and S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 3.

Parsons, Major, 1st Cavalry, from leave, to Secundrabad.

JULY 4.

Tucker, Major, 68th Lt Infantry, from leave, to Nussoerabad.

JULY 5.

Studd, Lieut, 15th Hussars, on sick leave, to England.
Anson, Lieut, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Murphy, Capt, 15th Foot, on sick leave, to England.
Johnstone, Lieut, 83rd Regt, on leave, to England.
Coles, Col, Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MUNDAY—July 5th, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, the wife of James Munday, Bombay Police Force, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—July 1st, at Bombay, George Allen, Permanent Way Inspector, G.I.P. Railway, aged 34 years. Deeply regretted.
MAKELLAR—June 27th, at Kirkee, of apoplexy, Lieut. A. F. Makellar, R. H. A.
TEMPLE—July 3rd, at Asseergurh, Central Provinces, Edgar de Luden, infant son of Capt. J. A. Temple, B. S. C., aged 6 weeks and 4 days.
GOOLBAI—July 5th, at Grant Road, at the residence of Mr. Manockshaw Dhunjeeshaw, Inspector, Goolbai, the wife of Mr. Nowrojee Dinshawjee Doctor, and daughter of Dr. Dhunjeeshaw, of Broach, aged 18 years. Her remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GIBSON—June 26th, at Bara Gali, Murree Hills, the wife of Surgeon G. J. Gibson, M. D., A.M.D., of a son.
HAMMOND—June 28th, at Nuttingalla, the wife of Major Hammond, 5th Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BOUTON—June 22nd, at Sumbulpore, Central Provinces, Surgeon G. C. Bouton, Left Wing 2nd Regt. N. I., from heat apoplexy.
GLASSE—June 10th, at Calcutta, Major R. W. Glasse, Retired List, late 10th Sikhs, aged 47.
LAWLER—July 2nd, at Delhi, Leonard Gerald, the infant son of Florence and Osmond Lawler, aged 4 months and 15 days.
FORBES—June 28th, at Moolian, from heat apoplexy, Mr. J C. Forter, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., aged 35 years.
ROGERS—July 2nd, at Bareilly, en route to Naini Tal, Charlie, the son of Sergeant-Major R. J. and Mrs. A. M. Rogers (5th Fusiliers), of the Naini Tal Depot, aged 1 year and 3 days.
SNELL—July 1st, at Calcutta, Frank de la Cloche Gordon, younger son of F. W. Snell, Esq., Lieut., Bo. Staff Corps.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1878.

THE people of this Presidency, and of all India, have reason to thank every god in their calendar that there still exist High Courts in the land. In two cases of great importance to public liberty the Court has this week interposed to secure fair play to the accused and to check the abuse of arbitrary power. Few persons can have read without indignation the statement, made in the affidavits on which a rule *nisi* has been issued for the transfer of the Surat editors' case for trial to Bombay, as to the state of panic that still prevails in Surat months after the occurrence of those riots for which severe punishment was inflicted at the time. The people are said to be so terror-stricken that it is doubtful if witnesses will venture to come forward to say a word for prisoners prosecuted by the Government. The police are actually still in the habit of going about—at all events, so it is alleged—with *blank warrants*, which they fill up as they please either for purposes of extortion, or for compelling people to give evidence against the prisoners, or for preventing witnesses from coming forward with evidence in favour of the prisoners. A more disgraceful state of affairs in a city supposed to be under enlightened English rule we have seldom heard of. That fact about policemen going about with blank warrants, signed and sealed, and filling them up at their own sweet will, is simply astounding if true, and we also find it difficult to use language strong enough to characterize as it deserves the dragging of the native editors through the streets of Surat handcuffed to prisoners of the lowest caste. When this was the condition of affairs in Surat—when justice herself was struck dumb through fear—it would have been obviously impossible for the native editors who have been committed to the Criminal Sessions by Mr. Lely to get a fair and unbiassed trial, and we are thankful, not only for their sake but for that of the whole community, that a High Court existed to which a case, under such circumstances, could be transferred. If the allegations made before Chief Justice Sir Michael Westropp are true, wholly or partly, there is indeed good reason why the Government pleader at Surat should be required to show cause why the trial of the petitioners should not be transferred to the High Court at Bombay under its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction.

The political aspect of the whole affair, as it now stands, is most unsatisfactory, and we wish it were possible to make the Government of Bombay see the position in which it is placed. The situation simply amounts to this. In consequence of the direct or indirect orders of Government, the public mind has been so thrown out of balance by the proceedings of the police and the judicial officers that throughout Surat—we might almost say all Guzerat, for the Surat trials have been watched with keen interest throughout the districts—the obtaining of justice has become impossible, and it has to be sought in the High Court of Bombay, 167 miles away from the scene of the riots. Is this result creditable to the Government of Bombay? Does it not show a lamentable political weakness somewhere? Riots in India should be suppressed with promptness and severity, and then forgotten. The policy of following up the Surat riots with the utmost vindictiveness was unworthy a powerful Rule, and instead of pursuing such a policy in order to make the people of England believe that the disturbances were purely the offspring of secret wire-pullers, it would have been much more statesmanlike to look the facts in the face—that the riots were due partly to the iniquitous character of class legislation, and partly to the exasperating manner in which officials proposed to put that legislation in force—and then to make the best of the situation by attempting to reconcile the people to the additional taxation and to forget the past. We do not say that it *is* wrong to prosecute men who have tried to incite the people to distinct acts of rioting, but the greatest pains should have been taken to conduct such a trial with dignity and moderation, instead of treating the prisoners with a harshness calculated to enlist on their side the sympathies of the whole population. The manner in which this whole business has been managed reflects grave discredit on Sir Richard Temple's administration.

Another example of the inestimable advantage of having High Courts in India to protect the liberties of the people from the encroachments with which imperialised officials are constantly menacing them is what our readers know as the Dewey case. It is known that for a good many months now a Commission has been at work trying to discover and to punish the authors of the grain robberies that occurred on the G. I. P. Railway. The Commission consists of Mr. Arthur Crawford, President, Major Wise, and Mr. Conder, the General Traffic Manager on the G. I. P. Railway ; and it is now notorious that Mr. Conder has throughout differed *in toto* from his colleagues as to the fairness of the charges brought by them against many officials belonging to the railway. For our own part, we have thought, and still think, that a number of these subordinate officials were implicated in the railway frauds, and no doubt Mr. Crawford and Major Wise will have done a valuable public service if bring home guilt to any of these persons. But it is impossible not to have great suspicions that the Commission must have bungled its work terribly when all its labours, after so many months, aided as it has been by the police force and a host of private detectives, have only resulted in such a *fiasco* as the acquittal of Mr. Dewey at the Criminal Sessions. We do not wish to pronounce an opinion as to whether Mr. Dewey had anything to do with these frauds, and we are bound to say that the correspondence which we published yesterday does not satisfactorily prove his innocence, for his first letter, pointing out that frauds were going on, seems to have been written by him in December, after the thieves had been at work for many months, and when it had become apparent that there must be an early inquiry instituted into the robberies. But the most important part of the case is, to our mind, the extraordinary treatment to which Mr. Dewey was subjected. With only such evidence before him as subsequently procured Mr. Dewey's discharge from the dock at the Criminal Session without the necessity of calling any evidence for the defence, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee fixed a prohibitive bail, and would not reduce it though repeatedly requested by counsel to do so. There were three cases brought against Mr. Dewey, and the bail fixed by the Magistrate was Rs. 20,000 in each case—equal to Rs. 60,000 for all—a sum which a man in Mr. Dewey's position could not possibly command either personally or through his friends. It is difficult for us to characterise this treatment in fitting terms. It was simply shameful. The result of it was that, in the hottest part of the year, this unfortunate European had to lie in jail for five weeks. Fortunately Mr. Dewey's friends thought of applying to the High Court, and Sir Charles Sargent at once reduced the bail to Rs. 4,000 for all three cases. This enabled Mr. Dewey's friends to get him released, and it was well it did, because Mr. Dewey had suffered very severely from his incarceration. The total amount involved in the cases brought against him was comparatively trifling—something like Rs. 250—and it is difficult to imagine what could have induced Mr. Dosabhoy to demand such an enormous bail as Rs. 20,000 for each case alone. The only explanation that occurs to us is that, being a Government servant,—an individual covered with honours for devoted services to Government officials—one of those pets whom great officials occasionally take in hand in India, and experiment upon to prove their magnanimity to the down-trodden scum of the soil—he imagined he was bound to play more the part of a partisan than of a Magistrate in the prosecution. Such a state of matters shows vividly the dangers to which individual liberties are exposed by the present system of Indian administration. As a correspondent said the other day, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee is "a product of the "times ; promotion, honours, and marks of "favour have been showered on him till he is no "longer the safe custodian of the constitutional "liberties of Englishmen." Our only regret is that a Magistrate who could so far forget the duty he owes to his position *as a Magistrate* as to practically condemn, on what has proved to be the flimsiest evidence, Mr. Dewey to linger five weeks in a Bombay jail in May and June, cannot be made to realise what treatment of so much severity means for a European. The blundering of the Commission did not terminate with finding a partisan in Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, the Government prosecutor proposed to withdraw the remainder of the charges against Mr. Dewey, although, he remarked, "he had a "very good case." Anything more ungracious than such a remark it is difficult to imagine, and Mr. Dewey did right in insisting upon the cases being proceeded with and letting the public judge whether the Government had a "good case" or not. The conclusion of the proceedings in connection with a proposal to drop an ill-advised prosecution showed the free-and-easy way in which magisterial business is allowed to be conducted in India. With such a serious charge hanging over his head, Mr. Dewey naturally wished the trial to proceed at once, but as Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee has got three weeks' privilege leave, and as Mr. Dosabhoy had expressed a wish to make a few remarks upon the frauds cases, Mr. Webb decided that Mr. Dewey should remain in doubt as to whether he can by any ingenuity be declared a criminal or not until Mr. Dosabhoy's privilege leave expires, and until Mr. Dosabhoy has an opportunity of making his few remarks. That is justice! Mr. Dewey is certainly to be pitied, for his treatment is a disgrace to Government and the Bombay Magistracy.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE DITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think the following proposed method of treatment by the Standard Life Insurance of those insured in their office should meet with the general and expressed dissatisfaction of their victims.

It was a rule of the company, and part of the contract made with the assured, that premia might be paid in India or at home, and in the former case the rate of exchange was fixed at 2s. per rupee last year. It appears that the directors passed a rule that persons insuring after that date should, in case of payment in India, pay at the rate of exchange of the day.

I have to-day received a circular addressed to the Bombay Secretary containing this paragraph : "The Board have now extended the operation of this rule, so as to cover all such policies whenever issued, whether the premiums may have been previously collected at the 2s. rate or not." This circular of the Board have not even had the decency to address to the assured, nor is the slightest explanation offered. All the directors think necessary is to request their Secretary "to be good enough to act on this rule in all cases."

The effect of this is to make Life Insurance prohibitive by increasing the present rates 12 or 14 per cent. for exchange, and if insisted on to drive everyone to insure in Indian companies or in those English companies alone who stick to the old practice.

It was only the other day that the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CONGRESS.

BERLIN, JULY 4.

At the Congress to-day the Turks accepted in principle the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The details will be settled by Turkey and Austria.

It has been decided that the navigation of the Danube shall be opened to the commerce of all nations.

As regards the indemnity, it will not touch the revenues already hypothecated nor will it be paid in territory.

Preliminary negotiations respecting Batoum were commenced to-day, but on this point some difficulty is expected.

THE ARREARS OF ORDNANCE MAJORS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

In the House of Commons this evening the Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said, that Lord Cranbrook concurred with the report of the Select Committee of Enquiry on the arrears of Ordnance Majors, and has telegraphed to the Viceroy to settle the claims of the officers with all possible despatch.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he would present his supplementary financial statement to the House in a fortnight.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Bombay Mails of the 14th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, JULY 4, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a limited demand. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5¼d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 95⅞

5 per cent. French Route, 1872 .... 114⅜

Bar Silver ..... 52½ to ⅝.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 30 15/16 per cent.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of Discount to 3½ per cent.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

THE GREAT FIRE AT MANDALAY

RANGOON, JULY 4.

The fire at Mandalay has been extinguished, 4,750 houses have been destroyed, including those of several of the Queens and Princes. No lives were lost. The palaces escaped.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 5, 10 A.M.

The barometer is falling, except in Assam and Behar. The fall is greatest on the Bombay coast, where it is eight hundredths. Temperature generally diminishing; humidity increasing. The sky is overcast greater part of India. Rainfall increasing. Light showers in Assam, south Bengal, and Behar. Fair rain in Northern Bengal; twenty-three tenths in Purneah; slight showers in the North-Western Provinces, except in Bareilly, where six inches. Continuous rain in Bombay, gauged seven inches. Fair rain in the Central Provinces; fourteen tenths in Khandwa and Nagpore. Moderate rain in Madras, where twelve-tenths.

THE MONSOON.

We have been favoured with the following telegrams :—

POONA, July 5.—Rain slight but steady. Prospects good.

GUMBUCK, 5th.—50 cents rain yesterday. Prospects favourable.

SURAT, 5th July.—Rainfall yesterday 4 inches 19 cents. Weather rainy to-day.

BROACH, 5th.—3 inches 35 cents. more rain from 6 a.m. yesterday to 6 a.m. to-day. Expect more to-day. Weather cloudy.

BARODA, 5th.—Rainfall 2 inches 36 cents.

AHMEDABAD, 5th.—Rainfall 1 inch 85 cents. yesterday to 6 a.m. to-day.

VEERAMGAUM, 5th.—2 inches and 5 cents. of rain last night and this morning. Every prospect of getting more before to-night.

WUDWAN, 5th.—Rainfall yesterday 1 inch 69 cents. Weather cloudy.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Byculla.	
	In.	cnt.	In.	cnt.	In.	cnt.
Previously registered ...	30	29	38	92	39	23
July 4 Thursday.....	3	52	.....		.....	
5 Friday	.....		5	32	4	31
Total.....	33	81	44	24	43	54
Fall up to 5th July 1877	.....		28	46	29	53
,, ,, 4th ,, ...	35	58	.....		.....	

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 5.

CANNANORE, 4th, 5-30 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.; thermometer max. 85; min. 76; W. B. 80; barometer 29-71.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.W. 4; thermometer 79; barometer 29·820. Fall of rain 1 inch 55 cents.

Mangalore, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. E.S. W. Fall of rain 4 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-15 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer 94; barometer 29 80.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W moderate; thermometer 83. Fall of rain 1 inch 42 cents.

CANNANORE, 5-40 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.W.; thermometer, max. 85; min 78; W. B. 79; barometer 29-75.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 3d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	Is. 3 5-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...	Is. 3 1-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	Is. 3 9-32d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ...	2·13	,,

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL STRACHEY AS ACTING FINANCE MINISTER

GENERAL STRACHEY, F. R. S., will officiate for Sir John Strachey as Finance Minister during the absence of the latter in England, and has consequently resigned his seat in the Indian Council. It is probable that General Strachey will make over his duties as President of the Famine Commission to the Hon'ble Mr. Cunningham.

ANTICIPATED INCREASE OF DISTRESS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. NEW WORKS AUTHORISED.

The Madras Government has reported to the Viceroy that the monsoon has been light and irregular as yet, and that prices are rising; distress, consequently, must greatly increase unless good general rain comes within a fortnight. The Duke of Buckingham has recorded a minute showing that several large and useful works on or near the Coast are ready for commencement; and if engineers and doctors cannot be provided for relief operations he suggests telegraphing for young men from England on short engagements. The Government of India hope that the Duke's fears will be dispelled by the rain now falling, but accept his programme of works. They are averse, however, to indenting home for short engagement men until the reserve officers in India and on furlough are exhausted. Besides, there are 25 subordinate engineers available in India, while 148 are on furlough. Of medical officers there are 32 available in India, besides others on furlough and native medical officers. On the 3rd July, the Madras Government telegraphed for leave to begin the South Coast Canal, and for 12 young engineers. Sanction to the work has been given by wire, and this number of engineers are ordered to Madras. The Secretary of State for India has been asked to warn 50 junior engineers now on furlough to be ready to come out to famine works in case need arises.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The mail train which left Bombay on Wednesday last for Madras arrived at Poona about half an hour late. The delay was occasioned by a fatal accident which occurred before the train reached Kurkulla. A woman incautiously got on the line, and was struck by the cow-catcher of the engine and thrown into a small nullah. The train was stopped, and on returning to the scene of the accident the woman was found to be quite dead. Her body was brought into Kurkulla station, when the train proceeded onward.

We see it stated that the Supreme and Punjab Governments are busy discussing the details of the Frontier separation scheme. General Roberts becomes Chief Commissioner, while rumour names Mr. Lepel Griffin and Major Sandeman as the Junior Commissioners.

The Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Times* writes under date the 15th June, "Mr. Shaw, our Resident, has been with the *Mingyes* and officials several times in reference to the murder of Mr. Cooper, late Political Agent at Bhamo; but the upshot of the Burmese Government's decision in this matter is not known. The murderer is still at Bhamo under custody, and it is believed he will be sentenced to transportation for life to *Mogoung* or some outlawed station—which virtually amounts to a mild way of despatching a criminal to his final resting place."

The local paper reports that the weather in Oudh continues favourable and altogether seasonable. "It seems to us that matters are progressing satisfactorily, and that there is no room for complaint. There is rain hanging about, and indications are not lacking that the province will have all the moisture the cultivators may need. The rain we have had has had the effect of causing quite a migration from town of our surplus people who had flocked into the city during recent weeks, and agricultural operations are now in full swing in every direction. It is to be presumed that our local relief-works and poor houses will soon be closed, or the numbers of distressed employés and inmates greatly reduced; as, excepting the very infirm and aged, there should not much longer be any occasion for abnormal provision to be made for our able-bodied poor."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Lahore paper :—"You state that Messrs. Younghusband and Porter died of sunstroke. Mr. Younghusband got heat apoplexy and became sick, and to avoid soiling the compartment he was in, he leaned out of the window above the door, and as this had been opened for him to let him have some breeze, he fell out and was killed. Mr. Porter died shortly after arrival at Multan at the dak bungalow. The train that conveyed the party ran from Adamwahan at the hottest time of the day."

The Bombay correspondent of a Madras paper is in raptures with the monsoon season, and not without good reason. He says—"It is the custom to run down the monsoon here, and to speak of it as the most wretched period of the year. I must say I do not share this opinion, as although not without drawbacks, the rains possess many compensating advantages. To my mind the climate never so closely approximates to that of England as it does at this time. We have fogs that transport you to the streets of London, and driving squalls that take you back again to the Devonshire coast. Add to this nights without mosquito-curtains, and days when a punkah is almost a superfluity. Moreover, this always beautiful city is never quite so beautiful as it is just now. The boulevards, the spacious maidans, the slopes of Cumballa and Malabar Hills, all are clothed in the fairest freshest greens. You have the brightness and the colour of an Oriental city united with the freshness and the verdure of the London parks in spring. And if the city itself is so lovely, what shall I say of its surroundings? Penetrate into the country near during one of the breaks in the rain, and you find a wealth of vegetation matchless in its variety and perfection. Nowhere else except perhaps in the plains of South America is nature more prodigal of her choicest gifts."

We are informed that the editor of the weekly Goa paper, the *Ultramar*, was on the 17th ult found guilty "of abusing the liberty of the Press," in defaming the character of Senhor Serra Moura, the Crown Advocate, recently made Chief Justice of Portuguese India. The editor was condemned to 15 days' imprisonment or to pay 15,000 reis.

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday 29th June, was 46 feet 3 tenths. The total rainfall up to date was 21 inches 66 cents. In the corresponding week last year, it was 48 feet 3 tenths; total rainfall up to date was 19 inches 91 cents.

NEGLIGENT NAVIGATION IN THE HARBOUR.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Captain J. Brebner, of H. M.'s Dockyard, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper and obtained a summons against a tindal of a prow, charging him with negligent and rash navigation. The summons was made returnable on the 12th instant.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, on view of the body of John Lopes. Deceased was a day labourer employed on board the ship Battle Abbey, and accidentally fell into the hold of that ship, sustaining serious injuries to the spine. He was removed to the Goculdass Tejpaul Hospital, where he expired from the effects of the injuries. A verdict of accident death was recorded.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—John Bridges, a seaman of the British ship Bates Family, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to four weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction for continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman. William Steward, seaman of the ship Trafalgar, was also yesterday sentenced by the same Magistrate to three weeks' hard labour for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship.

We are sorry to learn that no rain has fallen at Dhond or Decksal as yet, and sowing operations have not begun at these places. Light rain, such as we have had in Poona, has fallen all along the line between Poona and Dhond. Cholera is on the decrease at the latter station and in its neighbourhood, though no rain has fallen. There have been showers at Sholapore, and sowing operations are going on throughout the district.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE "HEAVENLY PORTALS" THROWN OPEN.—The weather at Poona has been unusually pleasant during the past two days, and the appearance of the clouds on Thursday evening presaged a positive burst of the South-West Monsoon, which we have not as yet fairly experienced this season. About six o'clock the Heavenly portals opened, and a gentle breeze wafted the long expected and much coveted rain by way of a very moderate shower in our direction, which lasted till we went to press.—*Poona Observer.*

THE SMOKE NUISANCE CASE.

THE following judgment was delivered yesterday at the Fort Police Court by Mr. C. P. Cooper in the case instituted by the Municipal Commissioner against the Directors of the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company, the evidence in which we reported yesterday :—

"It does not seem to me to be incumbent on the complainant in this case to give evidence that the smoke which is complained of was a special nuisance to any particular person. The section 229 says, 'After the Act comes into operation, every furnace employed in this city used for the purpose of any trade shall in all cases be constructed or so altered as to consume, burn, or reduce as far as they be practicable, the smoke arising from each furnace; and if after that time any person shall use or permit to be used any furnace which shall not burn or consume its own smoke (so far as may be practicable), or shall so negligently use or permit to be used any such furnace so that the smoke arising therefrom shall not be effectually consumed or burnt (so far as may be practicable), every person so offending,' &c., &c. I have only to consider the evidence given by Mr. Braham as well as the other witness, and on that evidence I am of opinion that the offence complained of has been committed, and I fine the defendants Rs. 50."

THE REMAINING CHARGES AGAINST MR. C. H. DEWEY.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Webb, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. C. H. Dewey, late Goods Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and Janardhan, his head clerk, appeared to answer the charge of receiving an illegal gratification as public servants, preferred against them by Lukhmidas Poonamdas. There had been several hearings of this case, and it stood adjourned till yesterday for the prosecution to complete their evidence by the production of a mehta who had gone to Cutch.

Mr. Walker (of Messrs. Chalk and Walker) on behalf of Mr. Dewey, applied to have the charge dismissed, in the first place, for want of prosecution; and in the second place, because although this charge against his client had been pending since the 29th May last, and there had been numerous and lengthy adjournments, the prosecution had not yet completed their evidence. He read a letter from Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, solicitors for the prosecution, in which they stated that, after making inquiries, they found that their witness had not yet returned from Cutch. This, Mr. Walker stated, was not the proper way to treat this case. It was the duty of the prosecution to have procured the attendance of their witness; and it was a gross hardship upon his client to have the charge hanging over his head, merely because the prosecution did not choose to take proper steps to have their witness ready. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on the last occasion, intimated that he could not commit the case without the evidence of this mehta, though he was merely a formal witness; and a long adjournment was granted that he might be sent for. He (Mr. Walker) therefore asked the Magistrate to dismiss the charge which in all probability was a false and dastardly as the charge which had been investigated and dismissed at the Sessions.

Mr. Little (of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Little,) who now entered the Court, being informed by the Magistrate of the application made by Mr. Walker, said he was prepared to withdraw the two charges now pending against Mr. Dewey, not because he thought he had a weak case; for, on the contrary, he was of opinion he had a very strong one. It was well known that to prove a case of bribery, in which native witnesses were concerned, was a very difficult matter, inasmuch as the giver and the receiver of the bribe were generally alone. Another reason he proposed to withdraw the charge was that the witness from Cutch, whose evidence was very necessary, had not arrived in Bombay; and Mr. Little could not say when he would be here. Moreover, Mr. Dewey had already had several weeks' imprisonment, which might be considered sufficient punishment.

Mr. Walker said that, after the damaging remarks made by Mr. Little, he would not consent to a withdrawal of the case, but would challenge the prosecution to proceed with the cases at once; and he requested the Magistrate to fix a time within which the prosecution should procure the attendance of the witness from Cutch. He (Mr. Walker) considered the remarks made by Mr. Little to be both ungenerous and unjust, especially after the unanimous acquittal of Mr. Dewey by the jury in the similar charge at the Sessions. To consent to the withdrawal of these cases, after the remarks made by Mr. Little, would be most damaging to his client's character; and he challenged the prosecution either to prove the charges, or to withdraw them in a straightforward manner.

Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, pleader, for Janardhan, raised the same objection as Mr. Walker.

After some discussion, the Magistrate intimated that, as he had not read the evidence, he could not express any opinion on the case: and although it was unfortunate for Mr. Dewey to have the case hanging over his head so long, his Worship thought the best course would be to adjourn both cases until the return of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, who had expressed a wish to make some remarks when the case was again before him. The two cases were accordingly adjourned till the 22nd inst.

HIGH COURT.—5TH JULY.

(Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE A SALE.

JAMSETJEE DORABJEE NAIGAUMWALLA *vs.* CHANJIBHOY DADABHOY MISTRY.

MR. FARRAN, instructed by Messrs. Jefforson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the defendant and the intending purchaser.

Defendant had mortgaged his house situated on the Breach Candy road with the plaintiff, and the mortgage bond gave the latter the power of sale in the event of the property not being redeemed within the stipulated period. Default having been made, plaintiff obtained a decree against defendant last year for Rs. 30,000, with liberty to bid at the sale of the house which was ordered to take place after six months from the date of the decree under the orders of the Commissioner. Defendant having failed to pay the amount of the decree, the Commissioner put up his house to sale by auction on the 1st May 1878, and it was bought by the plaintiff, the mortgagee, for Rs. 24,500 being the amount of the highest bid. Defendant had subsequently received an offer of Rs. 38,000 for the house from Dinshaw Rustomjee; and it was now sought to set aside the sale of the 1st May 1878 on the ground of irregularity.

Mr. Pigot, for the defendant, moved according to notice for an order either that the Commissioner do reopen the biddings for the property, or that the sum of Rs. 38,000 offered for the property by Dinshaw Rustomjee, be accepted.

Mr. Pigot said the intending purchaser, for whom he appeared, was ready with his Rs. 38,000. He had telegraphed to his agent at Bombay to bid at the sale up to Rs. 37,000, but the agent made a mistake as to the time of the sale and did not appear at it. At the sale there was not shown that care for the interests of the mortgagor which there out to have been; and the whole was so inequitable a transaction that the Court should interfere. The question was, had or had not the Court the power to stay its hand in confirming the sale under these circumstances? The learned counsel asked that the sale be set aside on the ground of irregularity.

Mr. Farran said if his learned friend relied on the ground of irregularity, he should say that the question was barred, as it was made only thirty days after the sale, which took place on the 1st May last. An application should have been made on the first day after the vacation, but it was not made until the 24th June last.

Mr. Pigot said Mr. Lynch asked the Commissioner on the first day after the vacation to receive a deposit, which he did not receive. It was a verbal application.

Mr. Farran said it was an application to reopen the biddings, to do which would have been against the procedure and the rules of the Court.

The Judge was of opinion that the sale could not be set aside unless fraud was established against the Commissioner. Mr. Pigot's arguments were no doubt admirable; but the Court was bound by procedure and the rules for such sales.

Mr. Pigot said his application to the Court was only to do justice. The question was an important one, and he asked his Lordship instead of deciding against him, to have it argued before two judges. His clients would of course pay the costs of the other side.

The Judge said he would mention the matter to the Chief Justice.

FROM Mergui we learn that Colonel Munro, Superintendent of Police, has signified his intention of reverting to military duty. This will give promotion to the juniors in the Department.—*Rangoon Times.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla 7-30 a. m. and 6 p. m. on Sunday; No 9, Dean Lane, Fort and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a. m. and 6 p.m; Monday, 7-30 p. m. Thursday, 7-30 p m. All persons are cordially invited.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, Captain C. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. M. Thomas Mr. T. H. Parry

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. J. Sherriff.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. A. H. Mahomed Mr. F. T. Hutchinson

FOR ADEN.—Bejonjee Byramjee.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, George Lemos, late clerk to Messrs. Soundy and Co., was brought up on remand and charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of certain sums of money forwarded to that firm by constituents in post letters which the accused is alleged to have received and appropriated to his own use.

Mr. Walker (of Messrs. Chalk and Walker) appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was undefended.

Mr. A. F. Soundy was examined, and his charges against the prisoner comprised all that were embodied in the information laid by Mr. Soundy, which we have already published in a previous issue.

Mr. Walker applied for an adjournment, on the ground that the postal authorities are being communicated with regarding the letters alleged to have been appropriated by prisoner.

The cross-examination of Mr. Soundy was reserved to the next hearing. His Worship acceded to an application that the complainant should produce his books of accounts by which the prisoner stands, he could prove that all the letters alleged to have been received had been duly acknowledged and the amounts credited to the firm. The Magistrate declined to liberate the prisoner on bail at this stage of the proceedings and postponed the case to the 11th inst.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 26th ultimo are published for general information :—

Kurrachee.—Slight shower in Kurrachee on 24th. River 15 feet 7 inches, last year on same date 11 feet 1 inch. Kharif sowings progressing. Small-pox in Tatta and Manjhand talukas. Locusts in Sehwan and Dadu talukas damaged crops. Cattle-disease in Tatta, Manjhand and Kohistan.

Shikarpur.—Rice transplanting general. River on 25th 13 feet 7 inches, on same date last year 8 feet 9 inches. Dust-storm and slight shower on 23rd; remainder very sultry. Small-pox in Shikarpur town, 69 fresh cases, 13 deaths; in Larkhana 1 death. Locusts appeared in talukas Ubauro and Shikarpur, but did no damage. Cattle-disease in 9 talukas.

Hyderabad.—Locusts in 3, small-pox in 5 talukas. River 46 inches higher yesterday than on same date last year. Rain threatens.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Heat most oppressive; violent dust-storm on 23rd with lightning, thunder, and rain; 3 cents in town and 6 in cantonment. Kharif sowings progressing; water-supply plentiful along Begari; pesh-rus crops healthy. One case of small-pox in Zingikhan taluka Thal.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 1·83; total 2·09. Agricultural operations commenced. Cholera decreasing; in city cases 18, deaths 8.

Panch Mahals.—Monsoon general. Seventy-six deaths from cholera.

Kaira.—Favourable rain; fall general, at Kaira 1·80. Prices falling. Cholera cases 111, deaths 62.

Broach.—Rain 5·34; total 5·53; fall abundant throughout collectorate. Sowing operations commenced. Cholera 5 cases, 1 fatal city; in district 72 cases, 41 fatal.

Surat.—Rain 7·21; total 10·69. Deaths from cholera in city 16, Olpad 19, Chorasi 20, Jalalpur 3. Sowing progressing.

Khandesh.—Rain throughout collectorate; minimum 5 cents, maximum 3 inches; total fall at Dhulia 4·21; more wanted. Sowing operations commenced.

Nasik.—Sowing commenced in 4 talukas; delayed elsewhere for want of rain; in Nasik frequent but light showers; good rain in Yeola and Igatpuri. Fever in Igatpuri; health elsewhere good.

Tanna.—Rain 10·53; total 15·23. Kharif sowing commenced. Cholera in Tanna and 4 talukas.

Kolaba.—(Report for week ending 24th ultimo)—Rain at Alibag 10·93; total 11·79. Weather warm. Sowing operations commenced in all talukas. Cholera continues in 2 talukas.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for week ending 18th ultimo).—Rain 3·21; fall general throughout district. Sowing operations progressing. Twelve deaths from cholera in Chiplun talukas.

Poona.—Deaths from cholera in city 44, in district 119. Rain at Sirur 1·61, Purandhar 2·20, Mawal 1·14; slight showers remaining talukas.

Ahmendnagar.—Rain ·03, fallen throughout Collectorate, from minimum ·20 at Akola to maximum 2·22 at Jamkhed; more required in all talukas. Sowing commenced in a few villages of four talukas. Cholera deaths 76.

Sholapur.—Rain ·46; total 4·08. Cholera cases 232, deaths 113.

Satara.—Rain ·20; total 3·21. Cholera, deaths 711.

Kaladi.—No rain. Cholera, deaths 55.

Belgaum.—Rain ·78; total 9·53; Bidi ·75, Athni ·32, Sampgaon ·16, Chikori ·11. Cholera, deaths 53.

Dharwar.—Rain ·68; fall partial. Sowing of early crops continues, but generally retarded for want of rain. Fever in 9, cholera in 5 talukas.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 9·18. Sowing nearly completed. Fever prevalent. Small-pox in Sirsi.

Rajkot.—Rain 1·89; total 5·30; set in propitiously all over province. Sowing operations commenced. Cholera continues.

Wadwan.—Weather warm and cloudy. Rain ·28, total ·41. Cholera, Jhalawad Prant cases 91, fatal 41. Sowing commenced in Limri, Wadwan, and Dhrangadr talukas.

Baroda.—Rain 1·88; total 2·16. Seven fatal cases of cholera.

General Remarks.—River very high in Sind. Showers in three districts. Fair rain general in Gujerat, Konkan, and Kanara; some rain in Deccan and Southern Maratha Country Districts: but more much wanted in all. Weather in Bombay cool, cloudy; light showers. Cholera generally prevalent, except in Sind, Nasaik, and Kanara; very severe in Satara.

It is rumoured that the decision of the Madras Municipal Commissioners that Mr. Loch is entitled to no gratuity or pension from the Municipality, and that he has already drawn more from the Municipal purse than was due to him, has caused a profound sensation among Mr. Loch's friends at Ootacamund, and that it is probable the Government will declare the decision invalid. There are the seeds of a very pretty squabble in this discreditable job, and the Government have need of all their discretion to keep them out of it. scandal. Mr. Burrows, C. S., the late Collector of Madura, is reached Ootacamund from Madras on Saturday. He has put his head into the Lion's mouth, while the lion is a wagging of his caudal appendage, and a raising of his mane. The Madras Government have not been snubbed in so uncompromising a manner by a public body for many a long year; and it is no wonder that they "breathe threatenings."—*Madras Mail.*

It is to be hoped this is the last of these International Exhibitions, which are growing monstrous and unwieldy. London is the only capital which can afford to hold such bazaars. Its vast size and population, and the healthful competition of its tradesmen, prevent ulterior injury. On the Continent, prices go up during an exhibition, and never fall again. It is a fatality for the poor, for which no advantages of international rivalries can compensate. And when prices of the necessaries of life press upon the poor, revolutions, terrible for the rich, are floating in the air, and sometimes descend on the earth. I consider the Exhibition itself, though replete with many charms, to be inferior to its predecessor in Paris, and I believe no competition of nations will ever again have half the attraction of Paxton's lovely glass palace in Hyde Park. It is a dream ever to recall happily to mind that glittering edifice and the two gigantic trees it encloosed. Instruction enough there is at the Champ de Mars. Good music and the most magnificent uniforms, a representation of country in costume. High art is well represented, and a hundred beautiful things crop up unexpectedly as one strolls from gallery to gallery. But the fatigue is awful.—*Pioneer Correspondent.*

ACCORDING to Mr. Hunter Rodwell, M.P. for Cambridgeshire, the shockingly late hours indulged in by members of the House of Commons are bringing divers of the legislators into grave disrepute with their wives and families. He declares that on occasions when the House has sat far into the morning, touching little domestic scenes were witnessed in the precints of the legislative chamber. Disconsolate wives and sorrowful inquiries for their lords were recognised in the transaction of the business of the nation. The mentions that is one instance a gentleman was sent for into the House, and on responding to the call he found the footman had arrived with instructions to "take him home." Of course we know that the House sits very late occasionally, but it may be that the ladies who thus disturb themselves concerning the whereabouts of their lieges have some little reason for so doing. If they were sure that their noble and self-possessed husbands were at the House they would scarcely send to inquire if such were the case. But there; we do not wish to pry into these matters. Members of Parliament are but human, and if they do sometimes (rarely) take late stages as excuse for long absence from bed of nights, why, they find it very convenient, and have not to exercise their ingenuity for a plausible explanation half so much as have less favoured individuals.

IT may have been noticed that this is an age of innovations in the matter of cresting tests of speed and endurance. Bicycles, tricycles, steam carriages, and other recent inventions, and having witnessed rivalries almost numberless between manipulators of these novelties the public have latterly craved for something more. Thus have come about those competitions between horse—and man on bicycles, and skaters and trotting ponies, of which we have heard so much. Nothing particularly new, however, has been invented within the last few months, saving, of course, those man and bear wrestling contests devised by the fertile American mind, and as promptly abandoned on account of one of the exhibitions having had a tragic termination. It is, therefore, refreshing to learn that some one, to use a transatlantic expression has again "struck ile." A coloured person, yclept George Washington, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, rushes boldly to the fore with an entirely original kind of entertainment. He gives demonstrations of his capacities of both speed and endurance. In short, he lays claim to the proud title of Champion Egg sucker of the World. Let us tell of what he has recently accomplished. Only a few weeks ago at the grocery of Mr T. J. Richardson, 182, Chesnut-street, South-side, Pittsburg (this advertisement given free of charge), Massy sucked fifty-two eggs in fifty minutes and seven seconds. Encouraged by his success and by the applause showered upon him by a discriminating auditory, he has offered to back himself for 25 dollars to "extract the meat"—we give his own words—from 100 raw eggs in twenty-five minutes, including five minutes' rest. He, however, makes a proviso—a very necessary proviso, probably forced on his mind by sad experience. It is that "no egg shall be broke in his hand in order to help him." One may well imagine that Mr. Washington has had unfortunate experience in sucking good eggs, and would not be a mixture of indifferent ones in order to impart a the affair. We trust, however, that he will never the ess in England—where fruit of exhibiting his prowers, as far as our own is concerned—by sucking that from a hundred of those peculiar articles of London "shop" eggs in half a day without the latter betraying symptoms of longing for a labouring man would be greatly surprised.—*Spectator.*

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE COLLISION OF THE KHIVA AND THE "VOORWAARTS."

The owners of the above vessel have, we hear, filed an action for damages in London against the P. & O. Company, while the latter have reciprocated in Singapore, and have besides seized the wreck as she now lies in Tuloh Bahang Bay. The P. & O. claim £50,000 as damages, but we are not aware what the amount of the claim on the other side is. In the meantime, the salving of the cargo is going on and nearly two-thirds of the tin on board has been recovered. The difficulties in the way of raising the wreck are by no means increasing, since the vessel has apparently made a very comfortable and firm bed for herself; but we hear that the Penang Foundry Company do not expect to be able to get her afloat much before the end of this month. It would appear that portions of the cargo have got wedged in between the doors of the water tight compartments and their frames, consequently they cannot be closed till these obstructions are cleared out of the way. Hitherto all diving operations have been carried on by natives. A good deal of surprise has been expressed regarding the continued delay in giving the Governor's decision on the verdict submitted to him by the Court in question.—*Penang Gazette.*

BABOODOM *IN EXTREMIS.*

SOME time ago, the Chemical Examiner to Government received the following letter from a Baboo :—

"SIR,—I have this day committed suicide, as my stomach complaints could not be remedied, so you will please thoroughly examine my stomach before being burnt. I have taken a dose of chloroform. Early return of body to parents will most highly oblige.—I have, &c."

The Chemical Examiner is accustomed to receive many and various stomachs; but the instance of a man forwarding his own stomach was an unprecedented novelty. This singular communication, on mourning paper, with name and designation in full, would at once have been put down as a practical joke if our somewhat solemn Aryan brother could have been credited with so much of a sense of humor. But no, that explanation was impossible, for who ever met with a laughing, mild Hindoo equal to such a sense of the ridiculous. Still less did it look like the production of suicide. Shades of Bentham! Was it possible that a Baboo could sacrifice himself in order that a satisfactory explanation of the mysterious disorder of his stomach might be given to science, though he would be unable to share the satisfaction of knowing it? A more startling still, could his have poisoned himself with the sole object of being analysed by a bewildered chemical examiner? Enquiries were set afoot, which may have had something to do with the appearance of the following docket :—"The dose of chloroform having not been procured nor administered, letter of yesterday is hereby cancelled.—&c. &c." The poor man was seen, and was found to be suffering from a chronic disease—diabetes, and the mysterious stomach complaint was the boulemia, or ox-appetite attendant on the disease. His motive was probably a mixed one. He had thought of suicide in the trials of his long illness, and, as is usual in such cases, had thought better of it when he obtained relief, and he no doubt wished special notice to be given to his case, which object he has succeeded in.

It is needless to say that the poor fellow is being attended to.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE FAMINE COMMISSION'S MULTITUDE OF QUESTIONS.

(Madras Times.)

WE note that the ex adverse opinion we expressed last week against the procedure of the Famine Commission in flooding the country with a thousand questions is generally shared. Among other journals which have spoken out against what is proposed is the Allahabad paper. Our contemporary says :—"There are advantages in the oral method of inquiry. A discerning witness can be kept to the point, and stopped from running off the line into all sorts of cognate subjects. The Indian procedure would put a pen in his hand and supply him with a comfortable chair and a ream of paper; and the result would be a report that few could read, and that nobody would be the wiser for having read. Again, the oral method is a readier, if if not the surer, way of arriving at axiomatic truths and leading principles. The report or the pamphlet has it all its own way. We would like to get the writer into a corner, and ask how he justifies the assumptions and the general assertions on which, it may be, his whole work is built up. A few well-directed questions would soon tumble down the cardboard fabric. With the examination of each competent witness, a Parliamentary Committee makes a distinct advance towards the ascertainment of truth. Fundamental principles reveal themselves with increasing distinctness, fallacies are exposed as fast as they spring up, and practical issues are discerned the more clearly as the investigation approaches its end. The catechitical method rejects superfluous matter as it advances. Not so the conventional practice of India, which the Famine Commission has accepted in formulating the scheme of its inquiry. It proposes its labours by devising the most formidable series of questions that has ever vexed the dreams of an over-worked student. They embrace every topic, from the laws of rainfall to the amount of a witness's debts. There is not a single question on which a book might not be written, and still not exhaust its various aspects. These interrogatories are addressed, not to skilled witnesses, to experts who know the value of brevity and despatch, but to the whole reading and writing public. A general invitation is issued to the public to send in essays of any length and any value on any of the thousand topics thus unpacked in such enchanting profusion. Every official in India, to adopt Sidney Smith's jest, is expected to turn out to be an essay-writer; and if he denies it, the burden of disproof lies on him. The Famine Commission is about to test to the extreme this alsedy abnormal faculty of essay-writing. The result, we imagine, is not difficult to predict. The Commission will get to its heart's content the reports it has asked for. Bales of manuscript will pour into its offices from every quarter. Warehouses will groan under tons of crude speculations and questionable statistics, and the members of the Commission will themselves shudder at the mass of literature which they have evoked."

Again :—"It may be that the time is not ripe for a Famine Commission, since the subject of discussion is one which in the present imperfect state of our knowledge, can be argued only on empirical principles. But this as it may, the Commission has hardly gone the right way to work. The oral method of investigation is perhaps unsuited for India, and there is no need to regret that it has not been adopted. But the Commission might have been expected to examine the stores of information previously amassed, before asking the world to indefinitely augment them. It could have ascertained in what respect its knowledge was defective, limited the interrogatories to those points, and have taken full evidence of experts on subjects in which they severally were most at home. There would have been some method and system in this. The present procedure of the Commission is wanting in both. It is constructed after the model of the Palace of Fame, into which every rumour and light word found its way through innumerable doors and openings, and where no opinion, however foolish, was unrepresented.—

"Veniunt leve vulgus euntque;
Mistaque cum veris passim commenta vagantur.
Millia rumorum, confusaque verba volutant."

In the multitude of opinions the Commission may hope to find safety; but it is more likely to find itself buried under masses of official rubbish."

THE "QUIDDAM HONORARIUM."

FEW greater mistakes can be made than to transfer to the present age the opinions and institutions of a former period. Yet no error is more frequently committed, and often with the most disastrous consequences. It would not be difficult to point to instances, for they are sufficiently numerous, and may be readily supplied by the experience of our readers. But no field, perhaps, is more fruitful of them than that of the Law. Here it is that we meet with a rich crop of such blunders, resulting not unfrequently in the greatest hardship, and, possibly, in some cases, injustice to the public. The doctrine of the *Quiddam Honorarium*, for example, is by no means an inapt illustration of our remarks. According to this, the barrister gave his advice and services to the client without fee, his office being purely honorary. He was thus privileged from being sued for the negligent or inefficient performance of his duties, whilst on the other hand he was not entitled to sue. Nor was this state of things unreasonable, or without its advantages in the days in which it existed, for the old Roman advocate exercised his calling not with a view to pecuniary reward, but to acquire that reputation for oratory and learning as a public man, and by these means to attain to the highest honors and emoluments which it was in the power of the State to bestow on him. And the relation which thus existed between advocate and client was, no doubt, admirably suited to the times. But why should the doctrine be extended to our day, the circumstances of which are so entirely different from anything in the days of the Romans? How comes it that what is at best but a rag of barbarism is still found in full force, and that

THE LATE MR. EDWARD SPENDER.

Fruitful though it has been of tragical incidents and doleful misadventure, literary life is seldom stirred by a more melancholy disaster than the death by drowning of Mr. Edward Spender and his two eldest sons. The accident has been so minutely described in the daily papers that it will be enough to touch upon the chief circumstances. Having walked last Sunday afternoon from Plymouth to Whitsand Bay with his brother-in-law, Mr. Rendle, and his two boys, Mr. Spender, who, like his companions, was a fairly expert swimmer, went with them into the water. The sea was moving briskly under the south-west wind, but, as the beach was a far-extending plain of sand and the water shallow, no no one of the party was apprehensive of danger. This sense of security was, however, strangely delusive. Poor Spender and his boys were in the full enjoyment of their bath, when Mr. Rendle, who had withdrawn from them for a considerable space, was surprised by a sudden change in the appearance of the water's surface. The whole sea seemed to him to rise, and then, before he had made a few quick steps in their direction, a long and overpowering wave had crept shoreward, turned round upon them, and, bursting, swept them away, together with the treacherous sand on which they had ten seconds before been standing. Had the survivor succeeded in his purpose of joining them, or even gone ten paces nearer them, he would have shared their fate. In vain he looked for them, waiting long minutes after long minutes for their reappearance. Having lost them thus abruptly, he never recovered sight of any one of the three. At the moment of the disaster, Mrs. Spender was at her home in Westbourne Terrace, Paddington; and when the greater part of her bereavement had been revealed to her, the first exclamation was tha she would hasten to her boys in Devonshire. On learning all that had befallen her, she begged to be taken from London to Whitsand Bay, that she might remain on the solitary and houseless spot till the sea should give her back her dead ones. But the last news from the west country is that the bodies have not been recovered. The hope is, that when a calmer sea shall permit the beach to be explored satisfactorily, the bodies may be found bedded in the sand. The bathers were, of course, unaware of the perilous nature of the ground, but it has been ascertained from the inhabitants of the coast guard station, about a mile distant from the scene of the disaster, that the shifting sands of Whitsand Bay are often drifted to and fro by the wind and tide like snow on the open wolds.

Of Edward Spender it may be justly recorded that, whilst his untimely death is a misfortune to English journalism, society has even more reason to deplore him as a man of practical benevolence than as a conscientious and useful writer. The son of an eminent surgeon of Bath, he married one of the daughters of an equally eminent physician of Plymouth, where, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Mr. Saunders, of the *Central News*, office, he established the *Western Morning News*, a daily journal that has for several years been a leading newspaper in the south-western counties. Of this paper Mr. Spender had been for several years the principal proprietor and editor-in-chief. But though he was thus strongly bound by his professional interests to the West of England, Mr. Spender had for some twelve years lived chiefly in London, contributing to several of our principal magazines and journals, editing the daily issues of the *National Press* articles, and acting as London letter-writer for numerous provincial newspapers. Of his industry in journalism it may be remarked that, though he was at all times a thoughtful and accurate writer, he produced in the course of a year as much "copy" as three scribes of average industry and zeal could throw off. A master of the political leader-writer's art, he was also remarkable for his ability in gathering the latest news and gossip of the House of Commons. It is needless to add that so energetic a man was commercially successful, but to his honour be it said that in the busiest weeks of his busiest seasons he always found time for the systematic furtherance of his benevolent enterprises. He took a leading part in the work of charity organization, and in the execution of measures against drunkenness amongst the people. As a social reformer, however, he was not more zealous than modest; and in labouring for the multitude he regarded himself as doing only his bare duty towards his fellow-creatures. To a friend who expostulated with him earnestly against his imprudence in doing so much benevolent work when his private affairs required so large a measure of daily care and effort, he answered, with equal firmness and simplicity, "I look after my business for the sake of myself, my wife, and my children, but I hold that a man's duty to society requires him to have a little care for those who are not of his own household." His resoluteness and perseverance were all the more remarkable because he was delicate, and suffered not a little from ill health. His power of winning the affection of his familiar comrades was all the more notable because he laboured under an infirmity of voice that disposed people to undervalue him until they had discovered his noble qualities. Few men have gone through life more bravely and unselfishly, few have left it more beloved, than Edward Spender. One last sentence about the lads who perished with him. They were fine, well-grown, hearty boys, with frank, fearless eyes and gentle ways, that made it impossible to decide which was the brighter add more gracious and more promising of the two.—*Athenæum.*

La Revue Militaire de l'Etranger concludes some observations on the recent Russo-Turkish campaigns with these remarks:—"As in Bulgaria, so in Armenia, it was an insufficiency of effectives—and, perhaps, a sort of contempt for the enemy—which caused the failure of the first campaign; as in Bulgaria, also, the Turks went to sleep on their laurels and allowed their adversaries every imaginable leisure to repair their strength, rectify their calculations, and prepare for a new and decisive effort. But as far as the general conduct of the operations goes the analogy between the two campaigns cannot be pushed any further. While the Russians of Europe operated upon interior lines, whilst in Armenia it was Moukhtar Pasha who utilised this advantage in order to beat his adversaries in detail and to repel the first invasion. Then—only to indulge in essential comparisons—the campaign in Armenia terminated by a great pitched battle between the principal forces of the two adversaries, while one looks in vain for such an encounter during the campaign in Europe. It is well known by what series of circumstances the defence of Plevna grew into the proportions of a great event, and how, after having been first of all a subject of uneasiness and anguish for the Russian staff, it became afterwards a means of unhoped-for salvation. General Todleben, in his letter to General Brialmont, has drawn a comparison between Kars and Plevna which it is useful to recall. 'In both case,' he said, 'the same end has been attained by essentially different means.' This is true if we keep to the purely technical part of the question. The fortress of Kars was not the objective of the campaign, and the fall of that place was caused by the loss of the battle of Aladja-Dagh, which had disposed of the army of Moukhtar Pasha. The importance of Plevna, far more considerable than that of Kars, although there was no fortress, resided in the army of Osman Pasha, which several times victorious, and which had become more by its successes than its effective, the principal object of the campaign. Plevna, too, which was not a fort, was neither taken nor besieged, in the strict sense of those words; it was the army of Osman Pasha which was captured at Plevna, not in consequence of a victory in the open field, but owing to famine. In Armenia it was quite the reverse. The army of Moukhtar Pasha was totally defeated in the field, and the fall of Kars was the result of this first great and decisive success. Without wishing to appreciate the least in the world the relative merits of the Generals who conducted the operations, it is clear that the brilliant victory of Aladja-Dagh and the vigour of the heroic dash made at Kars shine out with greater lustre than the gloomy tragedy of Plevna."

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"Yours sincerely, ELIZA PELLING."
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A LADY writes:—
"I think you will be glad to hear that I find your Fruit Salt a most valuable remedy; and I can assure you I recommend it to all my friends, and the result is always satisfactory. Every thing, medicine or food, ceased to suit properly; for at least three months before I commenced taking it, the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was for some time suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing. I fell I cannot say too much for it. The least I can do is to do my best to make the Fruit Salt known to other sufferers. I am getting better rapidly, and expect to totally recover, after spending hundreds of pounds, and travelling about for twelve years."
"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, January 16, 1877.
"A gentleman called in yesterday; he is a constant sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of Mineral Waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit he says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house. "M. BERAL."
"Your Fruit Salt is beyond all praise. I wish you would sell there. It would make its own way by its own merit.
"T. A. SOMMERBY, Councillor-at-Law.
"20, Old State House, Boston, U. S. A.,'
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ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDINB.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being daily one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."
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WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

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The alterations in the Passenger and Mixed Trains between Bombay and Poona, which comes into force from the 1st of this month, and the Monsoon alterations in the B. B. & C. I. R. Co.'s Passenger Trains, will be seen in this Guide.
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